

BLM LIBRARY



88068944

Public Rewards

from Public Lands



HD
243
.07
P825
1999

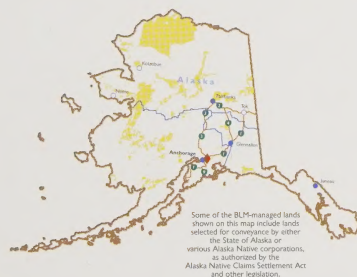
*Oregon
Washington • 1999*

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management

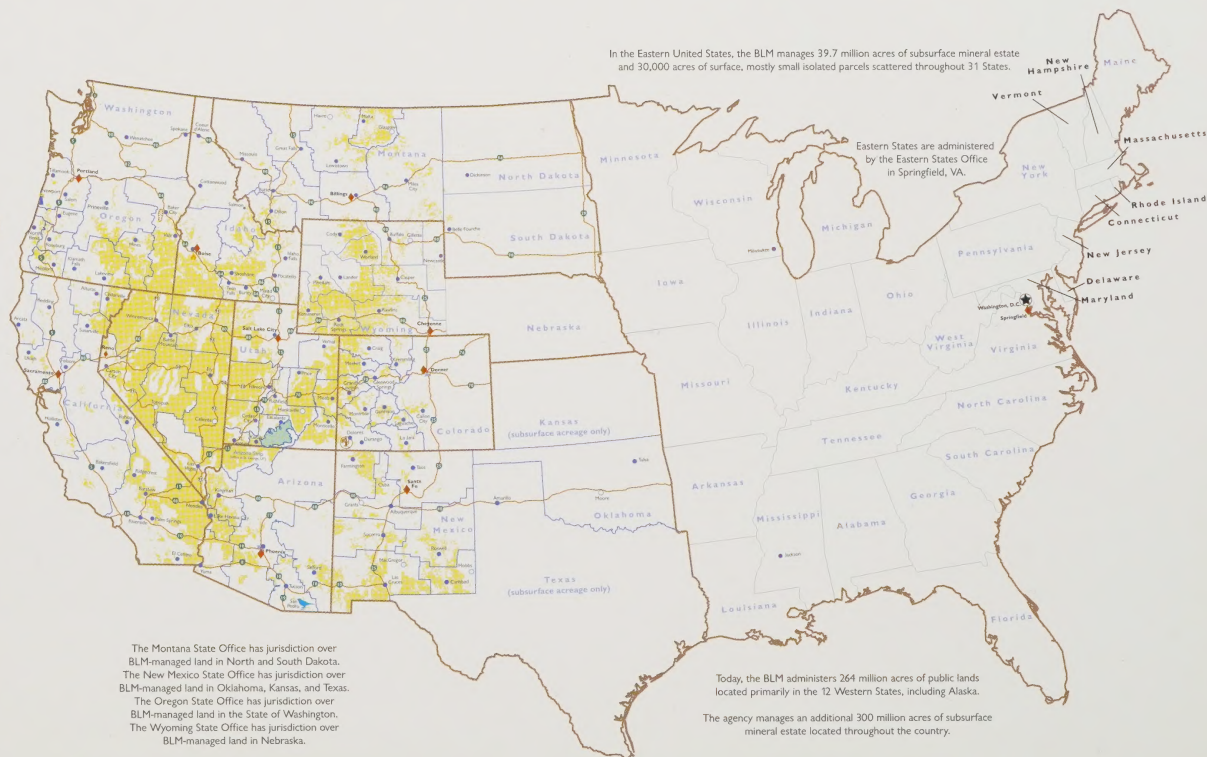
150

U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 1999

Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)



- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM Headquarters
- BLM State Office Locations
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM Field Station Locations
- BLM National Training Center
- BLM National Centers
- Yaguina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center
- National Interagency Fire Center
- National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
- Anasazi Heritage Center
- San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Project Office
- BLM State Office Jurisdictions
- BLM Field Office Jurisdictions
- State Boundaries
- Major Highways
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument



Public Rewards

from Public Lands

I am pleased to present the 1999 *Public Rewards from Public Lands*. This publication gives you information about just what your BLM-managed public lands are worth—in economic, social, and environmental terms. But within these pages, you will also find a fascinating story—one that says as much about our changing society as it does about the land.

What started out as the “land nobody wanted” in our country’s pioneer days today represents a priceless legacy and long-term investment for the American people. When the BLM first opened its doors more than 50 years ago, the agency focused primarily on a handful of programs: range, cadastral surveying, minerals, and lands. Today, we also have recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, computer specialists, archaeologists, and others who represent the evolving needs and desires of our society.

The Bureau’s multiple-use mandate—to manage the public land and its vast array of resources in a way that benefits both today’s and future generations—makes us unique

*...a priceless legacy
and long-term
investment for the
American people.*

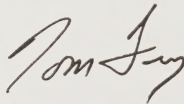
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIBRARY
BLDG 50,
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

*...the BLM will enter
the new millennium
well prepared to care
for this remarkable
legacy...*

among natural resource agencies. It is also our strength and our challenge.

This publication represents the faithful work of the BLM's employees. I believe the BLM will enter the new millennium well prepared to care for this remarkable legacy because of these employees and their dedication to our country's public lands. For that reason, my number one priority as Acting Director is to support them.

I hope you'll enjoy *Public Rewards from Public Lands*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Fry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Tom" and last name "Fry" clearly distinguishable.

Tom Fry
Acting BLM Director

National Figures *Fiscal Year 1998*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$14,349,000
Recreation and Use Fees	\$6,106,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$7,757,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$18,726,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$9,061,000
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$47,242,000
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,725,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$28,291,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$3,676,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,176,060,000
Total	\$1,313,993,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$118,824,000
Grazing Fees	\$2,433,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$629,000
O&C Grant Lands	\$67,492,000
CBWR Grant Lands	\$537,000
National Grasslands	\$379,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$43,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$549,699,000
Total	\$740,036,000

BLM Investment in the States

Management of Lands and Resources	\$432,482,000
Land Acquisition	\$10,689,000
Range Improvements	\$9,110,000
Construction and Access	\$13,732,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$100,446,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$940,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$56,167,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$63,958,000
Total	\$687,524,000

\$1,500,000,000

\$1,200,000,000

\$900,000,000

\$600,000,000

\$300,000,000

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

BLM Investment in the States

0

National Commercial Use Activity

on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998

Grazing Permits and Leases	18,698 permits and leases, 13,015,303 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold	43.7 million cubic feet/260.6 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	2,363 new holes started, 10.79 million acres in producing status, 49,633 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production	58 producing leases, 4.8 million megawatt hours of energy
Coal Production	125 producing leases, 347.7 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	3,030 permits issued, 12.9 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	463,189 acres under lease, 16.99 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	638 notices reviewed, 247 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	2,837 granted

National Wild Horse and Burro Program

Fiscal Year 1998

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	39,470	5,983	6,506
Wild Burros	5,025	406	1,337

* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range.

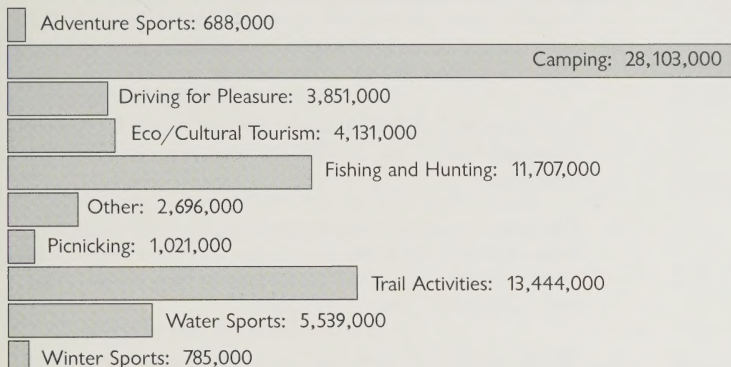
With a population hovering around 5,000, wild burros are primarily found in the Mojave Desert in Arizona, California, and southern Nevada.



National Estimated Recreational Use

of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997

Visitor Days for FY 1997



Total: 71,964,000

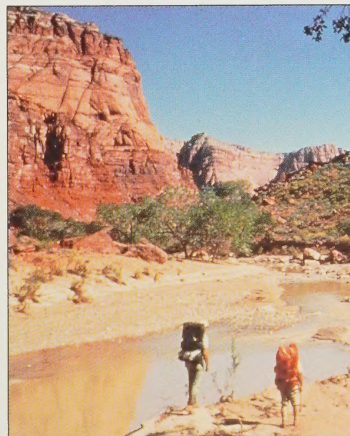
Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998

37,563 Permits \$2.45 Million Collected

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998

67 Sites \$3,527,797 Collected

Left: Fly-fishing on the Deschutes River, Oregon. Right: Hiking in the Paria Canyon Wilderness, Arizona.



Recreation Opportunities

and Benefits at a Glance...

*...34 National Wild
and Scenic Rivers...*

136 National

Wilderness Areas...

9 National

Historic Trails...

43 National Natural

Landmarks...

*152 Research Natural
Areas...*

Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM:

- 2,038 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of national system) in 5 States, 956,688 acres managed
- 5.24 million acres in 136 National Wilderness Areas; 622 National Wilderness Study Areas - 17.29 million acres under interim management
- 11.69 million acres in 8 National Conservation Areas: Alaska - Steese; Arizona - San Pedro and Gila Box Riparian; California - King Range and California Desert; Idaho - Birds of Prey; Nevada - Red Rock Canyon; New Mexico - El Malpais
- 200,000 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California
- 1 million acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska
- 3,590 miles of 9 National Historic Trails (85% of the national system) - Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express
- 568 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails - Continental Divide and Pacific Crest
- 100 acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon

Visitor Service Opportunities Managed by the BLM:

- 1.88 million acres - Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah
- 10.08 million acres in 701 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- 22 cultural sites designated as National Historic Landmarks; 241 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 5 World Heritage sites
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres
- Over 347,000 acres in 152 Research Natural Areas

-
- 2 Globally Important Bird Areas in the United States: Arizona - San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area; Oregon - Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area
 - 427 miles of 23 National Recreation Trails
 - 11,000 miles of multiple-use trails
 - 3,518 miles of 64 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 States
 - 23.3 million acres of riparian-wetlands
 - 2.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs
 - 205,498 miles of fishable streams
 - 5,409 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments
 - 300 Watchable Wildlife viewing sites
 - 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish
 - 897 recorded caves and cave resource systems
 - Over 4 million historic and archaeological properties spanning some 12,000 years - 24 million objects in more than 220 non-Federal museums
 - 18 recreation concession leases
 - 412 campgrounds and 16,698 campsites
 - 3 Biosphere Reserves (California Desert)
 - 8 long-term visitor areas in Arizona and California
 - 120 various centers (visitor, heritage, interpretive, contact stations, exhibits)

...2 Globally

Important Bird

Areas...

23 National

Recreation Trails...

412 campgrounds

and 16,698

campsites...

Water:

The Lifeblood of the West

Cathedral Bluffs Allotment East Douglas Creek, CO



1991 - This property was highly susceptible to soil erosion and invasion by weedy species of vegetation due to past overgrazing. In 1984, allotment management and implementation of range improvement projects were introduced.



1996 - Conditions on the allotment improved dramatically as a result of aggressive management. The stream channel has narrowed, and willows and cottonwoods have reestablished themselves. As a result of improved rangeland conditions, calf weights have increased an average of 150 pounds. The cooperative efforts between the previous owners, the ranch manager, and the BLM led to the owners receiving BLM's "Riparian Stewardship Award," and the Colorado chapter for the Society of Range Management's "Excellence in Grazing Award."

The West "is a land where life is written in water." Those words, inscribed in the Colorado State Capitol and written by Colorado poet laureate Thomas H. Ferril, eloquently convey the importance of water to the West. In this otherwise arid region, riparian-wetland areas* managed by the BLM contain water and other elements vital to plants, wildlife, and people. An estimated 65 percent of the West's wildlife depends on riparian areas for their survival. That is why the BLM is carrying out its *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's*, which helps advance the environmental restoration efforts of Interior Secretary Babbitt. This initiative also complements the Clean Water Action Plan, launched by Vice President Gore on October 18, 1997—the 25th anniversary of the Clean Water Act of 1972.

The BLM's Riparian-Wetland Initiative

The BLM administers 180,000 miles of riparian-lined streams and 16 million acres of wetlands. While riparian-wetland areas comprise only about 9 percent of the BLM's land base, their environmental and economic values far exceed this percentage.

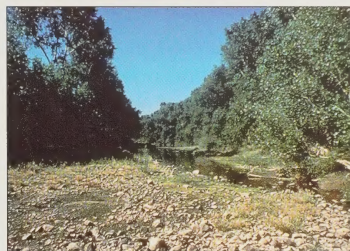
The principal objective of the BLM's *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's* is to restore riparian-wetland areas to their "proper functioning condition," which occurs when sufficient vegetation, floodplain, or large woody debris is present to dissipate high waterflow that causes erosion.

* The term "riparian" refers to ecosystems adjacent to streams and lakes that are strongly affected by water. "Wetlands" are areas that are inundated or saturated by water long enough to influence the type of vegetation present. Wetlands include bogs, marshes, shallows, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and swamps.

Under this initiative, the BLM is working to achieve four main goals:

- *To restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas so that 75 percent or more of these areas are in proper functioning condition.* The BLM undertakes hundreds of projects each year to protect, restore, or improve riparian-wetland areas. In 1997, the agency initiated 684 on-site projects that included off-stream water developments (such as troughs outside the riparian area); fence construction; tree, shrub, and grass plantings; prescribed burns; and noxious weed control.
- *To protect and acquire key riparian-wetland areas and to bring about maximum benefits for the public.* The BLM protects these areas by mitigating the effects of surface disturbance by completing Environmental Assessments of proposed activities on public land. Additionally, the BLM acquires riparian-wetland areas through exchanges, donations, purchases, and easements.
- *To raise public awareness about the environmental, recreational, and economic values of riparian-wetland areas.* The agency is working to do this by disseminating riparian-wetland information to the media and general public through publications, brochures, press releases, and other forms of communication.
- *To accelerate the restoration of riparian-wetland areas by working with public and private partners at the State, local, and national level.* Since riparian-wetland ecosystems do not begin or end at land-ownership boundaries, restoring complex ecosystems requires cooperation between resource users and land managers. Accordingly, the

Gordon Canyon, AZ



1987 - Results of season-long grazing



1992 - After 5 years of exclusion

Bully Creek, Vale, OR



1982 - Results of season-long grazing



1988 - After 6 years of spring use with no reductions in the number of livestock

BLM discusses riparian-wetland issues with local public land users and private landowners, then incorporates their views and needs into its long-term management plans.

The BLM has also created an interdisciplinary team of specialists from natural resource agencies and universities who have expertise in hydrology, vegetation, soils, biology, and range management. Similarly, an interagency National Riparian Service Team—staffed by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service—trains hundreds of people at workshops each year about riparian-wetland management issues.

By continuing its work with a host of public and private partners, the BLM will achieve healthy conditions on riparian-wetland areas throughout the West.



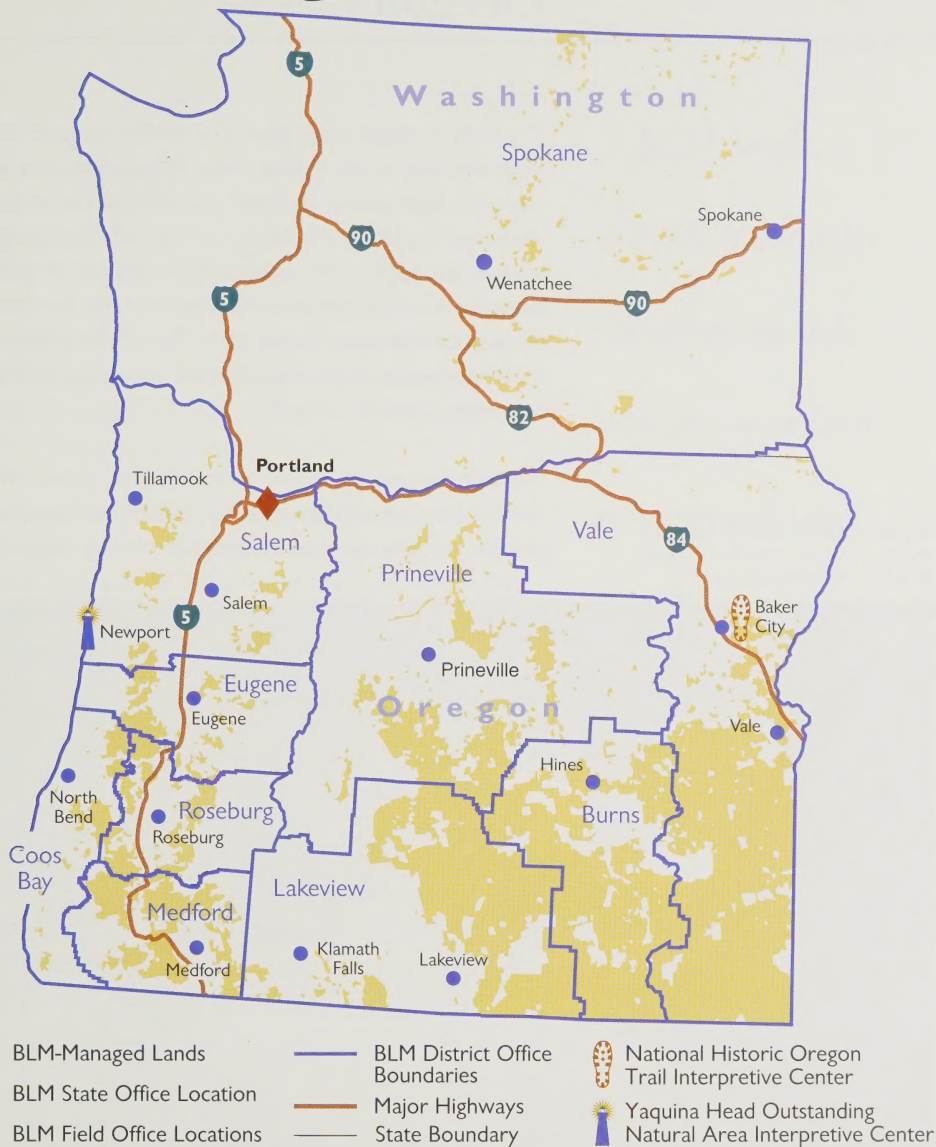
*...with a host of
public and private
partners, the BLM
will achieve healthy
conditions on
riparian-wetland
areas throughout
the West.*

Little Bear Creek, Central OR
1977 - Results of season-long grazing



1987 - After 10 years of winter use with no reduction in the number of livestock

Oregon/Washington



The Oregon State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in the state of Washington.

In Oregon, the BLM manages 15.7 million surface acres and 35.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Washington, 370,110 surface acres and 11.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Oregon State Office
1515 S.W. 5th Avenue
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208-2965
503-952-6002
www.or.blm.gov

Oregon/Washington

1998

The BLM manages more than 15.7 million acres of public lands in Oregon, comprising about 25 percent of its land base; the Bureau also manages over 370,000 acres in Washington. The public lands in these two States, which provide habitat for thousands of plant and animal species, range from ocean frontage and forests in the west to high desert and mountains in the east. The BLM seeks to promote the health of these lands while ensuring that their resources meet social needs.

Western Oregon's 2 million acres of public lands, which lie west of the Cascade Range in a checkerboard ownership pattern, contain some of the most productive forests in the

Winter on Steens Mountain from near
Andrews, Oregon in the Burns District.
(Photo by Mark Armstrong)



world. These lands are commonly called O&C lands, named after the Oregon and California Railroad Land Grants. In contrast, eastern Oregon's public lands, encompassing some 13.7 million acres, are characterized by basin and range topography that features shrub-grass steppe plant communities. In Washington, the public lands are scattered and lie primarily east of the Cascade Range in the central Columbia Basin and in the highlands of northeastern Washington along the Canadian border. Some are also located in Puget Sound, north of Seattle.

BLM-managed lands are important to the economies of both Oregon and Washington. In western Oregon, these lands play a key role in timber production and in the floral and mushroom-gathering industries. In eastern Oregon, public lands serve as a major base for the local agriculture economy. Statewide, BLM lands provide habitat for anadromous fish, a vital resource both economically and socially to Oregon. (Anadromous fish migrate up rivers from the sea to breed in fresh water.) In addition, the scenic and recreational appeal of these lands contributes to Oregon's tourism industry, which ranks third in economic value to the State. The BLM manages two major, world-class interpretive facilities in Oregon: the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, near Baker City, and the Yaquina Head Interpretive Center on the Oregon coast, near Newport.

Washington's public lands, which represent only a fraction of the State's land base (less than 1 percent), are scattered and interspersed with large amounts of private agricultural land. Therefore, the BLM has focused on maximizing natural settings and public access, and manages many areas in Washington principally for their recreational, riparian, and wildlife values. These areas include the Yakima River

*...BLM lands
provide habitat for
anadromous fish, a
vital resource both
economically and
socially to Oregon.*

Canyon recreation sites, the Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area, the Channeled Scablands riparian areas west of Spokane, and some areas in Puget Sound. The public lands in Washington are valuable for the access they provide to these unspoiled natural areas.

To deal effectively with a host of complex and often contentious land management issues in Oregon and Washington, the BLM works closely with State and local governments, Provincial and Resource Advisory Committees, and American Indian tribes. Such collaboration is essential for the successful implementation of two major strategies aimed at managing Federal lands on a sustainable basis: the Northwest Forest Plan (in western Oregon) and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (in eastern Oregon, Washington, and

Douglas fir forest in western Oregon.
(Photo taken by Tom Iraci, USFS)



other surrounding States). The Bureau also works with many private organizations that contribute money and volunteers for environmental restoration initiatives.

The opening of the Cascade Streamwatch project in Oregon's Salem District, which involved the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, Wolfree, Inc. (a nonprofit educational organization), and many other agencies and private corporations, is another excellent example of collaboration. This project provides visitors, educators, and students with an accessible place in a forest setting to view and study healthy Northwest watersheds and fisheries. Outdoor study areas, trails, interpretive sites, buildings, and other facilities allow for a multitude of field education activities that show the interconnections between rivers, streams, wetlands, and people. More than 3,000 students and adults participate each year in education programs at Cascade Streamwatch, which also attracts thousands of other visitors annually.

In carrying out its land management mission in Oregon and Washington, the BLM exchanges land to protect natural resource values. For example, to improve recreational opportunities and protect fisheries, the BLM's Salem District obtained two parcels of land adjacent to the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area, located east of Portland, through exchange. Portions of these acquired lands are within Salmon Wild and Scenic River and contain habitat for steelhead trout and for Chinook and Coho salmon.

The Wildwood Recreation Area contains a substantial part of the Cascade Streamwatch projection and features picnic-sites for families and large groups, playing fields, and interpretive trails that are accessible to the disabled. The area also provides access to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness Area. Future management plans for the newly acquired lands include the development of hiking trails and improvements to aquatic habitat.

*...the BLM exchanges
land to protect natural
resource values.*

Oregon *(including Washington) Fiscal Year 1998*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

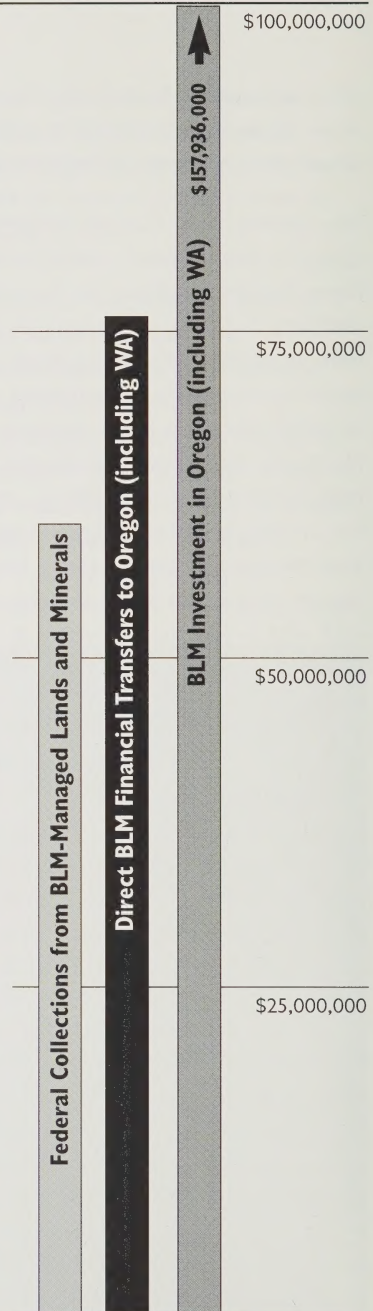
Grazing Fees	\$1,250,000
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,526,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$363,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$991,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,235,000
Oregon and California (O&C)	
Land Grant Fund (Timber Receipts)	\$47,242,000
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR)	
Grant Fund (Timber Receipts)	\$2,725,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$684,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$2,770,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,562,000
Total	\$60,348,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon (including WA)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,032,000
Grazing Fees	\$192,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$191,000
O&C Grant Lands	\$67,492,000
CBWR Grant Lands	\$537,000
Timber Receipts	\$7,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$772,000
Total	\$76,223,000

BLM Investment in Oregon (including WA)

Management of Lands and Resources	\$36,134,000
Land Acquisition	\$780,000
Range Improvements	\$746,000
Construction and Access	\$1,406,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$100,446,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$7,730,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$10,694,000
Total	\$157,936,000



Commercial Use Activity *(In OR and WA)*

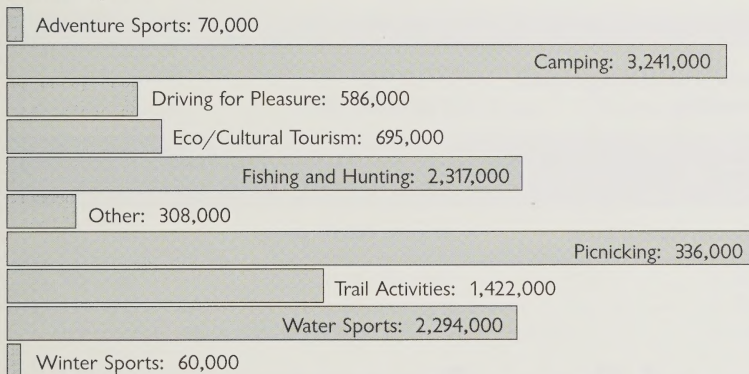
on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,700 permits and leases, 1,079,615 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold	42.6 million cubic feet/253 million board feet
Coal Production	2 producing leases, 683,713 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	149 permits issued, 205,532 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	106 notices reviewed, 73 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	148 granted

Estimated Recreational Use *(In OR and WA)*

of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997

Visitor Days for FY 1997



Total: 11,330,000

Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998

536 Permits \$294,510 Collected

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998

13 Sites \$1,439,705 Collected

Selected Heritage Assets (In OR and WA)

under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998

Cultural Resources	46,239 acres inventoried (541 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers (OR)	19 rivers, 767 miles (245,376 acres)
Wilderness Areas (OR)	3 areas (16,378 acres)
Wilderness Areas (WA)	1 area (7,140 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (OR)	92 WSAs (2.8 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (WA)	1 WSA (5,518 acres)
National Historic Trails (OR)	2 trails (24 miles)
National Recreation Trails (OR)	3 trails (201 miles)
National Scenic Trails (OR)	1 trail (42 miles)
National Outstanding Natural Area (OR)	1 area (100 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	168 ACECs (557,142 acres)
Research Natural Areas	57 areas (99,111 acres)

Wild Horse and Burro Program (In OR and WA)

Fiscal Year 1998

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted
Wild Horses	2,533	211	368
Wild Burros	15	0	53

Comment Card

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0172

Expires: September 30, 2001

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepares reports to share various types of information; some are in compliance with Federal requirements, while others are updates on BLM activities. Your response to this report will help us better prepare future publications. Your response is strictly voluntary. This

comment card is a preaddressed self-mailer: fold as indicated on the reverse side. The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this, or any other, Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number; see upper-right corner of this page.

Report Title: <u>Public Rewards from Public Lands 1999</u>	Needs Major Improvement							Excellent
1. The information in this report was useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. The information in the report was well prepared/organized.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3. The report was timely.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4. How would you rate your overall satisfaction with this report?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

5. What changes would you like to see? (circle all that apply)

- a. Less Information b. More Information c. More Plain English d. More Graphics
e. Other, please explain _____

6. What portion of the report was most useful to you? (circle all that apply)

- a. Water Article b. National Data c. State Data
d. State Narrative e. Guide to Table Data f. Other, please explain _____

7. Your primary interest in the Bureau of Land Management is from the perspective of which of the following groups? (circle one)

- a. Citizen/Taxpayer b. Senator/Congressional Representative c. Member of the Media
d. Student e. Capitol Hill Staff f. Stakeholder or Partner/Interest Group
g. Use Authorization/Permitted or Commercial User h. Federal Employee
i. Recreational and Educational User/Public Land Visitor j. State and Local Government

k. Other _____

8. How did you learn of this report? (circle one)

- a. Mailing List b. Internet c. Meeting/Conference d. BLM Office e. Other _____

9. Was the report delivered to the appropriate person in your organization? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(New addressee) _____

10. How do you prefer to receive this report?

- a. E-mail _____ b. Internet _____ c. Intranet _____
d. U.S. Postal Service e. Other _____

Thank you for your help!

After folding as a self-mailer, please tape and return the completed comment card to:

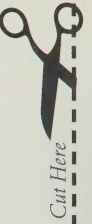
BLM, Public Affairs, MS 406-LS, 1849 C St NW, Washington, DC 20240

Please provide your name and address so we can include you on our mailing list for this publication.

Cut Here



Tape



Fold Line

Fold Line

Four horizontal lines for an address or return address.



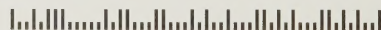
BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 14153 WASHINGTON DC

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS
MAIL STOP 406-LS
1849 C STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20240

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 1998, which runs from October 1, 1997, to September 30, 1998.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may not add because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals: This section identifies fiscal year 1998 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling Federal passports. These funds are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. These funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF is subject to appropriations the year after collections and the 1996 appropriations are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from royalties fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, as well as interest charged by BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetation (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, etc.) and mineral materials.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (CBWR) in western Oregon.

Mining Claim Holding Fees: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on O&C or CBWR lands.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal resources, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States: This section identifies fiscal year

1998 payments made to the States from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): Congress appropriates these payments annually, and BLM administrators disburse them to individual counties. These figures reflect the total PILT for all Federal land in the State. PILTs are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the county, and offsets for certain Federal payments to counties such as timber, mineral leasing, and grazing receipts.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the State. BLM payments to the States are either 12.5% (Taylor Grazing Act, Section 3, lands) or 50% (Taylor Grazing Act, Section 15, lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (including vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the States. Also included in this category are the portion of receipts shared with the State of Nevada under P.L. 96-586 (Santini-Burton lands).

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Roads Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. Counties in western Oregon are guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal Government that are based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average of timber receipts from the O&C and CBWR lands. For each year from 1999 to 2003, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 50% of total receipts.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the State from revenues derived from National Grasslands. These figures include allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by the Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in calendar year 1998 for receipts collected in calendar year 1997.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvested collected by the Federal Government and shared with the State.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the State of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal resources, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the States: These figures represent fiscal year 1998 funds for BLM-managed programs in each State. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds and in some cases, may include prior year's dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: Range improvements are funded by the Federal share of grazing receipts plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resource management, information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Departmental fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown are dollars obligated in fiscal year 1998. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997: BLM-managed lands offer a variety of recreational activities, including those provided by Wilderness Areas, National Conservation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Back Country Byways. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours. For example, a visitor could be 1 visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for 1 hour.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program authorizes the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

Special Recreation Permits: Special Recreation Permits allow specific recreational uses of the public lands and related waters. Types of Special Recreation Permits include: white-water rafting, off-highway vehicle competitions, mountain biking races, hunting and fishing guides and outfitters. Special Recreation Permits are issued for both commercial and noncommercial uses and allow the BLM to manage visitor use; protect natural and cultural resources; and authorize commercial, competitive, and vending use, organized group activities, and events.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit is an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of grazing lands

during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease is an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 month in the United States. This is one cow and calf, one steer, or five sheep. Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: The sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet and also measured in board feet. The BLM has moved to a standard of cubic feet, but we are including both measurements in this publication.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights owned by the Federal Government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then non-competitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Geothermal Resources: Geothermal refers to electricity produced from the earth's energy of the earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used for generating electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from Federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the Government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRA) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (CFLAA), requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require payment of either a royalty rate of 12.5% of coal mined by surface mining methods or 8% for coal mined by underground mining methods, and diligent development as to preserve the coal within 10 years of lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal to ensure accurate reporting of coal production and maximum economic recovery of the coal resource. The primary use of this coal is for generating electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws, but that can be obtained through purchase or free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid nonenergy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the Federal Government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hard-rock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres

unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship:

National Monument: An area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation by the President (under the Antiquities Act of 1906) or by Congress for historic landmarks, historic, or prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon the public lands, and to provide for the management of those features and/or values associated with it.

Cultural Resources: These are definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress enacted the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Act in 1968 to balance the need to retain certain selected rivers in their natural free-flowing condition and to develop some of the nation's rivers for hydropower purposes. Since passage of the Act, more than 10,000 miles of America's rivers have been Congressionally designated as components of the National WSR System.

Wilderness Areas: These are areas of undeveloped Federal land that retain their primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, and that are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions. They: (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and human impacts are substantially unnoticeable; (2) have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) have at least 5,000 acres of land or are of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. Wilderness Areas are Congressionally designated.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): WSAs are public lands that have been inventoried by the BLM, under the authority of Section 603 or Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and found to possess the required wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Section 603 of FLPMA requires that the BLM protect the wilderness values of these areas for future Congressional action.

National Conservation Areas (NCAs): Areas of public land that are Congressionally designated for conservation, protection, enhancement, and management of their resources for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of present and future generations. Areas with this designation hold special natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, scientific, archaeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific values.

National Recreation Areas: An area designated by Congress in order to ensure the conservation and protection of certain natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreational values associated with them.

National Scenic Areas: Areas of public land that are Congressionally designated to provide for the conservation and protection of certain scenic, recreational, and/or pastoral values and to provide for the enhancement of those values.

National Historic Trails: These trails are Congressionally designated and follow as closely as possible and practical to the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of this designation is to identify and protect historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

National Recreation Trails: These trails are established and designated by either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. These trails may be designated within National Parks, National Forests, recreation areas, or other lands administered by these Secretaries that provide opportunities for recreation as described in the National Trails System Act.

National Scenic Trails: These are Congressionally designated trails that provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National Scenic Trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

National Outstanding Natural Areas: These are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, natural, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values associated with these resources.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): ACECs are administratively designated areas where special management is needed: (1) to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas; or (2) to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Research Natural Areas: These areas contain natural resource values of scientific interest and are managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for research and education.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roaming free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800's through the Great Depression of the 1930's, and in some areas even more recently.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. Government to provide humane care for the animal. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal.

**Cover Photo: Sunset at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area
in the Salem District, Oregon.**

Photo by Tom Iraci, USFS

**Bureau of Land Management
Office of Public Affairs
Mail Stop 406-LS
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240**

(202) 452-5125

Internet Address: <http://www.blm.gov>

**BLM/OR/WA/GI-99/011 + 1120
☆ GPO: 1999-773-268/24040**